

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.01

April 30 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 95 90

April 30, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 90 88

2901 日七廿月金

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

五廿月四

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

A BIG BATTLE RAGING AROUND ARRAS.

GERMANS PREVENTED FROM BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

Territorials' Gallant Part.

MANY GERMAN MACHINES CAPTURED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BIG BATTLE AROUND ARRAS.

Airmen Delay German Reinforcements.

Unofficial despatches from France state that a great battle has begun in the Arras district.

The damage done by Allied airmen to the railway junctions in Flanders has prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements to the region of Ypres, where the British and French, pressing their offensive are making many captures.

A French paper states that three thousand prisoners were taken in two days and the German counter-attacks are becoming half hearted.

The Canadians are now relieved and resting. Though they have received most of the glory, correspondents point out that the British Territorials played a most gallant part in the battle. Many who received their baptism of fire, behaved like seasoned troops.

After the Canadians rushed the wood the Territorials were brought up, and on Friday afternoon assaulted St. Julien. They include the Yorkshires, the Kents and the Gloucestershires. They advanced for hours against machine gun fire and finally got home with the bayonet among the ruins, capturing many machine guns.

ARMY CHANGE.

April 29, 1 p.m.

Brigadier General M. L. Tighe of the Indian Army has been appointed to command the troops in East Africa.

Sir Edward Hutton has resigned the command of the twenty-first division of the new army on account of ill health.

GOOD ARTILLERY WORK BY THE BRITISH.

(British Foreign Office Telegrams.)

April 27.

The following communication has been received from the Commander-in-Chief, Expeditionary Force, April 27:—

Yesterday all German attacks North East of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our troops took the offensive and made progress near St. Julien and to the West of that place. The French co-operated on our left and further to the North they retook Thel Sas. In the course of yesterday's fighting, our artillery took full advantage of several opportunities for inflicting several casualties on the enemy. In addition to the destruction of Courtrai Junction, our airmen yesterday bombed successfully stations and junctions at the following places:—Tourcoing, Roubaix, Ingelmunster, Standen, Langemarck, Thiel and Roulers.

Canadians Poisoned by Gas.
The War Office announce that it is officially reported on medical evidence that Canadian soldiers have lost their lives in recent fighting not from wounds but from poisoning by gases employed by the enemy, a means of warfare contrary to Hague Convention.

Sir Ian Hamilton Leads Dardanelles Expedition.
The Admiralty announce that after days of hard fighting in difficult country, the troops landed on Gallipoli Peninsula are thoroughly making their footing with the help of the Navy. French have taken 500 prisoners. The following telegram has been officially published in Cairo:—Allied Forces under Sir Ian Hamilton have effected landing on both sides of Dardanelles under excellent conditions; many prisoners have been taken and our forces are continuing their advance.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACK DEFINITELY STOPPED.

April 28, 10.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says:—
Fighting to the north and north-east of Ypres continued all yesterday. The British, in conjunction with French, definitely stopped the German attack, which has not been resumed. There have been no German westward of the Canal since yesterday morning, except at the small bridgehead at Steenstraet.

A readjustment of the situation necessitated British and French counter-attacks and in resisting these the Germans again used asphyxiating gases and shells, contravening The Hague Convention.

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE CANADIANS

April 29, 6.10 a.m.

The Premier of New Zealand has wired to the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, the Premier, that the New Zealanders at the front are eager for the opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Canadian brothers. Mr. Borden replied reciprocating the hope.

BRAVE MEN AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

April 29, 10.10 p.m.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following in connection with the battle of Neuve Chapelle:—

Sergeant-Major Daniels and Corporal Noble of the Rifle Brigade. They voluntarily rushed forward and succeeded in cutting wire in face of the most severe machine-gun fire. Both were immediately wounded, and Corporal Noble died.

Private Buckingham, 2nd Leicesters.

For rescuing wounded under heavy fire.

Private Rivers, 1st Sherwood Foresters.

On his own initiative he crept against masses of the enemy on the flank of his battalion and hurled bombs, causing the enemy to retire, and so relieved the situation. On the same day he repeated the feat. He was killed.

Rifleman Gobur Singuegi, 30th Garhwals.

During an attack he was one of a bayonet party who entered the main trench. He was the first man to go round each traverse, driving the enemy back till they surrendered. He was killed during the engagement.

Six Distinguished Service Orders are awarded the recipients including Major Carter, Campbell, L. Ordfield and J. F. Wainington. They were awarded for conspicuous gallantry and ability.

Nine Military Crosses are also awarded.

THE CASUALTY LISTS.

April 28, 5.55 p.m.

The following additional list of casualties is published:—
Killed:—K. F. Arnold, P. W. Bradley, G. Duiboney, H. Fardell, D. H. Field, J. R. Wallace, L. R. West.

Died of wounds:—R. M. C. Osbe.

Wounded:—2nd Lieut. Broad (Leicesters), W. Cobb, J. E. Crombie, A. G. R. Davies, J. B. Ellis, I. C. Grant, (Cambridge), A. H. Hutton (South Lancashire), R. F. Hodgkinson, P. Longmore, W. Lownds, S. T. Mauder, E. Perovial, F. S. Mounds-Taylor, W. H. Watson, D. Wilkins, 2nd Lieut. Williamson (Engineers), C. J. Wingfield.

Wounded and missing:—S. Sandeman.

THE ADVANCE ON THE DARDANELLES.

April 29, 1.35 a.m.

The War Office announces that, in face of continual opposition, the troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, from a point north-east of Esaki Hissarlik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side.

They have also beaten off all attacks at Saribair and are steadily advancing.

The Turks made considerable preparations to hamper the landing of the troops at the various points. There were wire entanglements under the sea as well as on land. Deep pits with spikes at the bottom were also among the obstacles to be overcome by the troops.

"COMPARATIVELY QUIET"

April 29, 1 a.m.

The Paris evening communique says:—
The day has been comparatively quiet.

There is no change in Belgium. We hold the ground recovered during the past three days.

The Germans in Champagne captured three hundred metres of trenches in the region of Beaun Jour. We retook half of them.

The enemy bombarded Les Eparges and Hartmannswillerkopf but did not attack.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

April 29, 6.10 a.m.

An official communique, says Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, states:—There has been severe fighting on the upper Niemen, and on the west of the Mlawa railway, consequent upon determined attempts by the enemy to advance. Renewed vigorous enemy attacks in the region of the Uzesk Pass were repulsed. Desperate fighting continues in the direction of Stry.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

April 29, 10.10 p.m.

The Paris correspondent of Reuter states:—It is semi-officially reported that the French armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta was torpedoed in the Adriatic on the 28th and sank. A great part of the crew was saved.

April 29, 3.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states the Austrian submarine 5 sank Leon Gambetta at night time at Maria Dileuca, south-eastward of the Gulf of Taranto.

Up to the present news has been received of the rescue of 139 out of about 700 officers and men.

The vessel was struck on the port side by two torpedoes and sank in ten minutes. Most of the survivors were injured. All the officers died at their post.

Forty-eight bodies have been recovered, and buried with military honours at Ostrigiano.

April 29, 2.35 a.m.

The Leon Gambetta was proceeding to Malta at seven knots when she was torpedoed at one in the morning, twenty miles off the Italian coast. The dynamo was wrecked and the lights consequently extinguished. The wireless was also paralysed. She was headed for shore in the hope of beaching her. Two boats which were lowered capsized and the occupants were drowned.

Italian torpedo-boats attached to the signal station at Maria Di Leuca rushed to the rescue. They saw blue-jackets swimming and clinging to the wreckage of the overturned boats, and to rafts constructed of oars and planks.

The Italian coastguards semaphore for help, and all the fishing-boats in the vicinity put to sea and in pitch darkness rendered most valuable aid.

Rear-Admiral Senes was drowned.

ASPHYXIATING GASES; EXPERT'S OPINION.

April 28, 10.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. John Haldane employed by Government Departments to make scientific investigations, has examined the Canadians who died from the effects of the gas used by the Germans. He found that numbers had died from bronchitis due to irritation caused by chlorine or bromine. Twenty-four were found on a small stretch of road.

Numbers of German shells were also found to contain irritant non-explosive substances, but not of so brutally barbarous a nature as the above gas.

TELEGRAMS.

SINO JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, received April 27.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir William Bull, said that Great Britain could not suggest to China or Japan the need for expediting the conclusion of the negotiations, but he hoped that the negotiations would come to a satisfactory conclusion as soon as possible.

HOME RACING.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RESULT.

London, received April 29.

The result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas was:—

Pommern ... 1

Tournament ... 2

The Vizier ... 3

The betting was 2/1 Pommern; 100/6 Tournament; 25/1 The Vizier.

Sixteen ran. Pommern won by three lengths; a head separated the second and third.

German Consul Charged with Conspiracy

Washington, March 18.

The German Consul at Seattle was served yesterday with a warrant of arrest by the State of Washington on a charge of conspiracy in attempts to bribe an employee of a local company to give information about an alleged shipment of submarine parts to Canada.

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, received April 28.

The s.s. Bangali sailed from Liverpool on April 27.

Recruiting at Music Hall.

A recruiting rally was held at the Empress Music Hall, Brixton, London, recently. Seven hundred soldiers were invited each to bring a civilian friend as a likely recruit to the newly formed 156th Brigade R.F.A., and cigarettes were constantly supplied free during the performance.

During the interval short patriotic speeches were delivered and an appeal for recruits was made. The "fall in" was sounded on a bugle and within two minutes the stage was crowded with recruits. One man who was late in making up his mind was carried shoulder high by four khaki comrades.

Proud Belgian Soldier.

One of the proudest Belgian wounded soldiers in England at the present moment is, Henri Vermoesen, a patient at the Swyncombe Hospital, Oxfordshire.

Henri has been making several articles out of empty cigar boxes, including a wonderful crucifix, and his fame reached Queen Alexandra.

Her Majesty expressed a wish to own a crucifix. One was accordingly sent, and a few days later Henri was greatly delighted to receive from the Queen a gift of a khaki bag with every soldier's comfort as well as a signed portrait bearing a Latin inscription of thanks.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Unofficial despatches say that a great battle has begun at Arras. A Petrograd communique states that there is severe fighting on the Upper Niemen and west of Mlawa.

Brig. General Tighe of the Indian Army has been appointed to the command of the troops in East Africa.

A number of Victoria Crosses have been awarded for bravery shown during the battle of Neuve Chapelle.

A Paris communique says that the enemy bombarded Les Eparges and Hartmannswillerkopf, but did not attack.

Owing to ill health, Sir Edward Hutton has resigned the command of the twenty-first division of the new army.

The Allies are pressing their offensive round about Ypres, and have taken three thousand prisoners in two days.

Special attention is drawn to the bravery of the Territorials at the front—notably the Yorkshires, Kents and Gloucesters.

An Austrian submarine sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta in the Adriatic at night. 138 out of a crew of 700 have been rescued.

Sir Edward Grey says that he did not suggest to China and Japan the need for expediting the conclusions of the negotiations.

The War Office announces that in face of continual opposition, the troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli peninsula.

Among the obstacles overcome by the troops when landing on the Gallipoli peninsula were wire entanglements under the sea, and deep land pits, with spikes at the bottom.

The Premier of New Zealand has wired to Mr. Borden saying the New Zealanders at the front are eager for an opportunity of fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Canadian brothers.

The Canadians, who died from the poisonous gases used by the Germans, have been examined and it is found that they died from bronchitis due to irritation caused by chlorine or bromine.

NEWS.

The annual report of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. will be found on page 5.

An account of a lecture on Currency by Professor W. J. Hinton appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

The report of a lecture delivered by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the University last night appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
David Garrick at the Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Taikoo Club Concert, Quarry Bay—8.30 p.m.
Entertainment—Catholics Union Hall—9 p.m.
Monday, May 10.
Canton Insurance Co.'s meeting—11.30 a.m.

NOTICES

EXPANDED METAL

THE PLASTER WORK AND REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS

FOR

USED IN

FLOORS,

NUMEROUS

ROOFS,

IMPORTANT

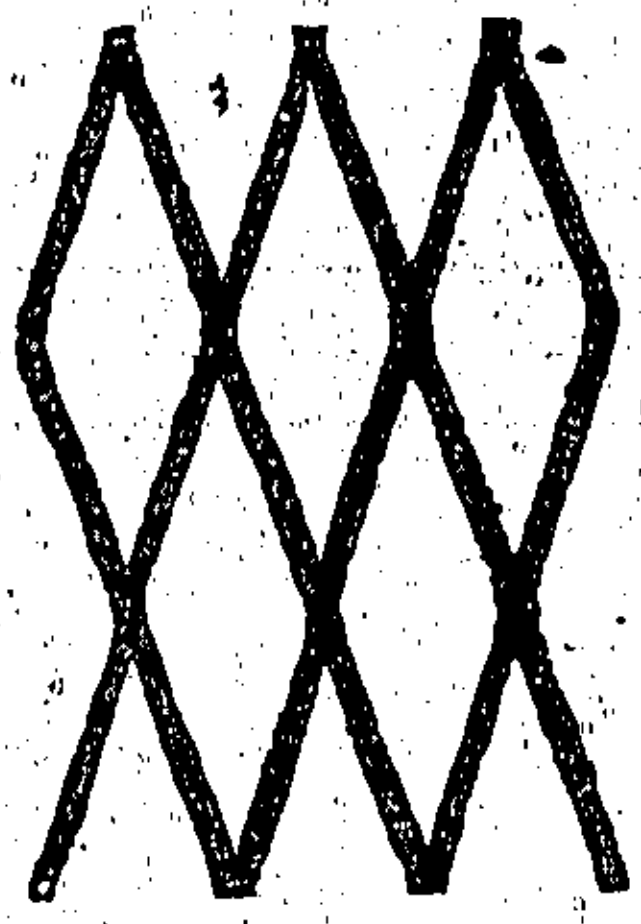
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 6th October, 1913.

NOTICES

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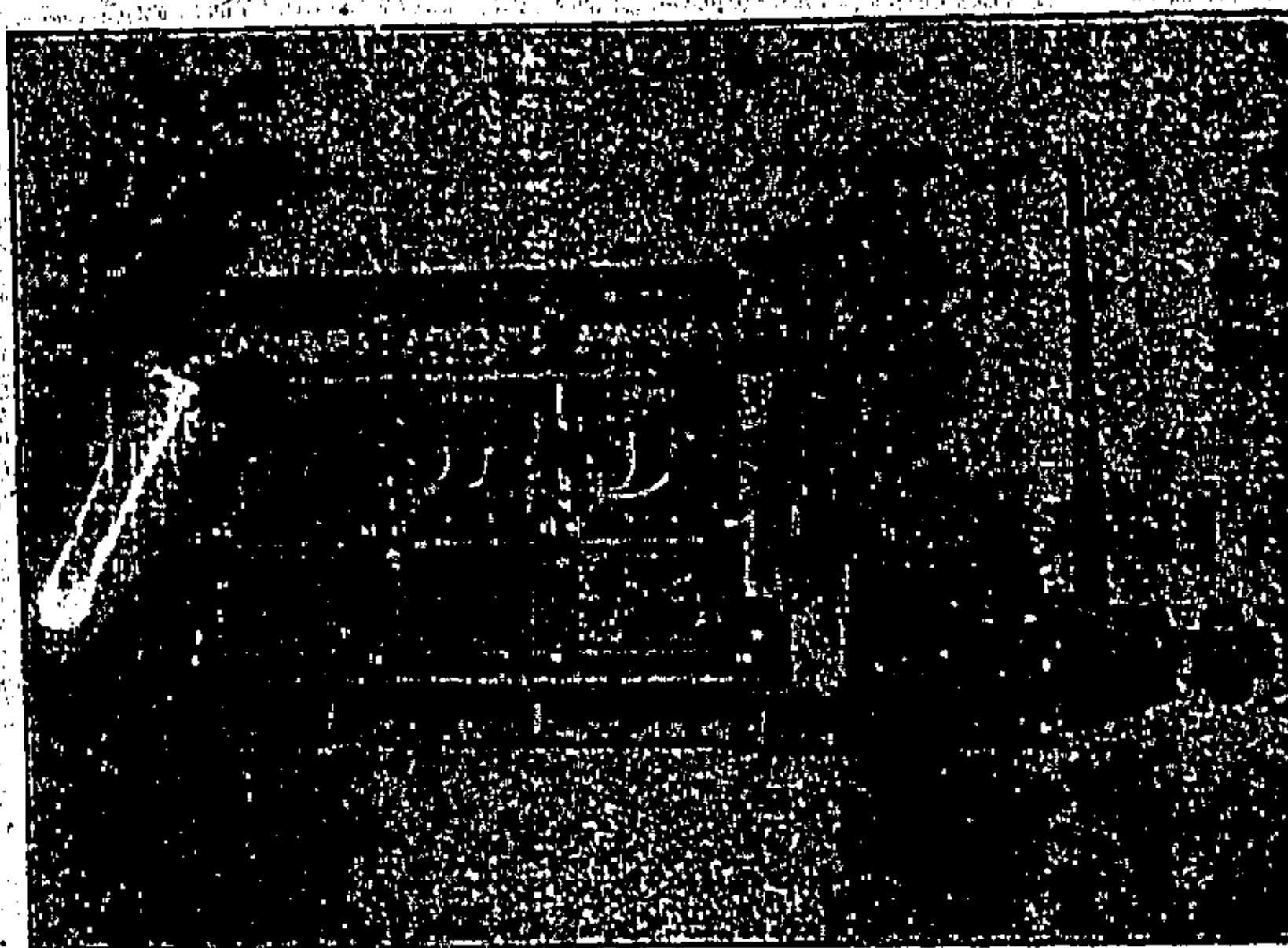
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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Enemy Trade.
Mr. Montague Ede, who followed the Chairman, hit the nail on the head when he declared in effect that the majority of German merchants were sent to the East as part of the Prussian system, being one of the manifestations of the Prussian spirit of world domination. This vital truth has been emphasized by the attitude and actions of many of these so-called merchants since the war began, by their continuous prevarication concerning the progress of hostilities, by their vicious propaganda of alienating Asiatic sympathy from the Allies and Great Britain in particular and by their activities in smuggling valuable information to the Emden so long as she remained a terror to shipping in eastern waters. The German business man in the East deserves no sympathy from us and he should get none.

Daily Press.

The Progress of the War.
However, the success achieved by the Germans at St. Julien by such fiendish means seem to have been of little material advantage to them. The latest telegrams inform us that all German attacks north-east of Ypres have been repulsed and our troops have made progress near St. Julien and west of that place. And while the situation from Dixmude to Basse is developing in a manner advantageous to the Allies, the news from the region of the Meuse and the Vosges is no less satisfactory. In spite of the intense severity of the German attacks, the French are not merely holding their own but continually progressing. The only explanation which can be offered for Germany's utter disregard of the recognized canons of warfare is that she recognises the hopelessness of the struggle. A Power which has confidence in victory would never tarnish her military honour by acts which she knows the whole world can only class with the "barbarous savagery of the Dervishes."

China Mail.

The Acceleration of work on War Munitions.
"Labour troubles in a French factory are as unlikely as mutiny in a French or British regiment, and the degree of their occurring in England is the measure of our failure to realise our responsibility at a time when every man's energies are needed every day. The question is, not how long we can go on with the fight, but how soon can we get done with it." The Government Committee are not invested with great powers; force is always undesirable, but, as Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, the Government are armed with full powers under the Defence of the Realm Act. These are applicable against what he termed "the lure of the drink." They further enable the Admiralty and the War Council to take possession of any factory producing war munitions and, to ensure obedience from all under pain of penalties under the Act.
There need be no fear that the necessary supply of munitions will not be forthcoming. Lord Kitchener will see to that, and the workers of the north of England recently indicated the spirit that workers generally should adopt in the present great crisis.

Miss G. Vanderbilt III.
It has just become known in Budapest, according to private advices received to day in London and dated March 8th that the Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has contracted smallpox, and has been dangerously ill for a fortnight. She was nursing in a Budapest military hospital when she fell ill.

For a good solid meal in the Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—
ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

London Receives Food from China.

The s.s. Broadvale has arrived at London from China with 15,000 cases of eggs, 9218 tins of eggs in yolk, and 40,000 cases of frozen poultry.

A Big Order for Insect Powder.

The Azumi firm in Osaka, the well-known cruggists, is reported to have lately sold insect powder to the value of ¥300,000 to Russia, for the use of troops in the field.

Spanish Crops Saved.

A Madrid telegram says that there has been a good fall of rain in Spain during the last few days, and the crops, which were being threatened by the drought, have now been saved.

Prisoner's Delivered.

The U.S. cruiser Albatross has returned to Shanghai after having delivered the prisoners Peter A. Grimes and E. O. de Clair on board a transport at Nagasaki bound for Manila.

Dr. Page's Daughter Engaged.

Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Page, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to Charles Greely Loring, son of the late General Charles Loring, of Boston.

Panama Exposition Attendance Figures.

The total attendance at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as announced officially, for four weeks was 1,859,824 an average of approximately 60,400 a day. This is said to exceed the attendance at any previous exposition for the first four weeks.

Hundred People Await Execution.

Tokyo papers state that there are in the prisons in Japan awaiting execution 102 prisoners. Following an old custom, these prisoners had to await the termination of the period of national mourning before they could be executed.

Fitzsimmons to Wed Again.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, has announced that on Saturday he would take for his fourth wife Mrs. Temo Simonin, the divorced wife of Henry Simonin, a wealthy resident of Portland, Ore. Fitzsimmons lives in Danellen, N. J. He is 53 years old and his bride-to-be is 28.

Pierrot Loti's New Role.

Pierrot Loti, the noted French author, who recently joined the French squadron at the Dardanelles, has been placed in command of a French gunboat, according to mail advices received here to-day. Loti has been a great admirer of the Turks and an interpreter in his writings of modern Turkish life. Recently, however, he was asked to be allowed to go to fight against Turkey.

Capital Punishment in Arkansas.

Governor Hays of Arkansas has signed the bill making capital punishment optional with juries and the minimum wage bill for women, both of which were passed by the recent Legislature. The minimum wage bill requires establishments employing four or more women to pay a minimum wage of \$1 a day to inexperienced workers and \$1.25 to employees who have had two months' or more experience.

Hapsburg Investments.

Reprints have reached Innsbruck from Vienna that members of the Hapsburg family, not including Emperor Francis Joseph, purchased in the United States during February real estate and American stocks to the value of 70,000,000 crowns (about \$14,000,000). The purchases are said to have been made through intermediaries in New York and the buyers lost heavily, owing to the exchange rate. It is an open secret here that several splendid estates belonging to Austrian Archdukes have been on sale for the last three months with no offers.

NOTICE.

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H.M.S. TRIUMPH IN ACTION.

The Bombardment of the Outer Forts.

While, with two colleagues, I was cruising this morning on a sailing vessel in the waters near this island, we espied on the horizon the silhouette of a battleship at anchor engaged in coaling from a collier which was lying alongside her. It was the Triumph, the ship that has been seventeen times in action, has fired over 2,000 rounds, was hit fourteen times, and came out none the worse and with but few casualties among her crew. She took an active part in the reduction of the outer forts of the Dardanelles, and when I boarded her to-day she had been in action a few hours previously. We were hungry and tired, and kind as all sailors are, the British officers did not like to refuse to welcome us, so we were allowed to go on board and were for an hour made comfortable. They expressed surprise to meet English journalists at that—as the officer on the gangway in greeting us remarked—outlandish spot.

Here is a short description of the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles as given to me by the officers, and which the ship's censor said there is no harm in publishing.

Destroyer's Trial Trips.

Trial trips into the entrance were made by destroyers, which neared the forts and got within 1,000 yards. They were not fired upon, however, for the Turks, as subsequent developments showed, probably through shortage of ammunition, were reserving their shells for the large ships. The Triumph was instructed to bombard Fort 1 (Admiralty chart) and destroy Battery No. 50, both on the European side of the entrance. No trace, however, could be found of the battery, which even the seaplanes failed to locate. Big trenches and barbed-wire entanglements only were seen, intended to prevent landings.

On the morning of February 19 all the ships proceeded against the outer forts, and they opened indirect fire at a range of 7,500 yards. During this indirect bombardment no fire was received from the enemy, and only some troops were seen entrenched on the top of the hills. The Triumph then proceeded to reconnoitre at the point called Cape Helles, and at 3.15 fire was opened by her 7.5 in. guns on the trenches, causing considerable damage and destroying the picket houses. At 3.40 p.m. fire was opened on the new works at Cape Tikel, nicknamed by the sailors "Tickle Point."

Awe-inspiring Spectacle.

When the battleship returned in the evening to rejoin the fleet, a vast apocalyptic scene could be witnessed. The French ships were firing furiously from the south, and the Vengeance and Cornwallis were steaming up and down, firing salvoes into No. 3 fort. At sunset the scene was awe-inspiring, and, in the words of the chaplain of the Triumph—"the only peace-loving man on

board," as he himself remarked,—"a magnificent and glorious one. The bad weather that followed interrupted the operations, but they were recommenced on February 25, when the Triumph succeeded in locating Battery No. 50. On that day three runs were made in the entrance, first by the Vengeance and Cornwallis, then by the Gaulois and the Bouvet, and lastly by the Albion and Triumph, which steamed within 2,000 yards of No. 3 fort and obtained direct hits at the guns of the enemy. That same night the Turks burnt their lighthouse.

The Triumph Hit

On February 28, when the operations were renewed, howitzers and field guns alone dispirited the entrance, and the mine-sweepers passed rapidly through, with the Triumph following to protect them.

On March 1 the reduction of the defences, not including the Narrows, was proceeded with, and the Triumph received orders to make a run with the Albion to Fort Dardanne. They got quickly under fire from 6 in. howitzers, and here the Triumph was hit three times. One shell went through her armour belt over one of the 7.5 turrets, where one officer and fourteen men were stationed. The chaplain said he thought the whole of them had been blown up, but fortunately the shell burst before it went through, and it killed only one man. The officer standing at the observation hole was covered with flying splinters, but got through with only flesh wounds. I inspected the hole which the projectile made through the protective deck belt. The steel armour was torn and twisted, showing what a terrible impact the shell must have struck. Another of the hits went right through the commander's cabin, but fortunately hit nobody.

In the evening of the same day (March 1) the Triumph had to cover a demolishing party which went ashore to deal with the forts on the Asiatic side. The blowing up of the gates and other works sent whole pieces of them flying 100 ft. high, and other wreckage was hurled three-quarters the distance across the Straits.

The Lower Deck.

While we were on board 108 tons of coal were taken in from the collier in less than forty minutes, and this was accomplished practically in the open sea—a record, as the officers remarked. All were cheerful and merry, and one would think these men were engaged on some sporting expedition, and not on the grim work of deadly war. Cheers are always raised by the crews when going into actions.—Manchester Guardian.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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NO CONCESSIONS TO ITALY.

Emperor of Austria's Flat Refusal.

Rome, Sunday March 14.

My Trieste correspondent reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday received in audience Baron von Burian, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who subsequently presided over a Cabinet Council, and conferred with the German Ambassador, Baron von Buriann, who communicated to the Emperor, Prince Bulow's proposal for averting Italy's intervention by the immediate cession of Trentino and a rectification of the Italo-Austrian frontier. Despite the urgent solicitations of the Kaiser the Emperor absolutely refused to sanction any cession of territory to Italy, and insisted on Prince Bulow's negotiations with the Italian Government being broken off. Since his decision is irrevocable, and has been approved by all the Ministers, including Baron von Burian himself, who formerly was in favour of Prince Bulow's proposal, a special Foreign Office messenger has been sent to Rome as bearer of the Emperor's refusal.

Troops for Tyrol.

Meanwhile Germany is said to have been called upon to send Bavarian troops to Tyrol, where the concentration has already been started, and the fortifications of Trentino are expected to be fully manned within a week. All State and municipal employees of Trieste, including the police, are compelled to take an oath that in case the Government is changed and a foreign Power occupies the city by force of arms they would refuse to continue service, but would leave the city.

The Emperor's refusal to cede Trentino to Italy, although expected, is obviously very significant, since Germany would surely not have initiated the negotiations with Italy had the cession of Trentino been impossible. Hence the present refusal affords the proof that Prince Bulow's negotiations have failed.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Board and Residence for Gentlemen, with English Family in Kowloon. Apply to:—"O. K." c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office.
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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

of other attempts to carry on a contraband traffic and is apt to provoke considerable complications. Italy's demand for explanations of this traffic has been refused, and Germany, in addition, has prohibited the export of coal to Italy. This practically amounts to an unfriendly act.

Last week the Italian Premier conferred with the director of the Bank of Italy about the sinews of war in the event of intervention, and it is estimated that the cost would be about one million pounds daily.

The police are watching the Austrians and Germans here for fear of attempts on powder magazines, military factories, stores, dockyards, etc.

Half-pay pension officers have been recalled to active service, and so-called complimentary officers, discharged after serving in the army and accorded the rank of sub-lieutenant, have now been drafted into the permanent service. Thus the army is now offered to its war strength.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Boeyhoikok 26 Connaught Road, Singapore.
Bracken, Melbourne.
Ferrier, Passeng r "Nubia," Shanghai.
Foonyuan Signboarddealers Wongyoochee, Shanghai.
Hopwoo 5 Central San Francisco.
Kwongwuchong Jervois Street, Rangoon.
Lingwaichee, Manila.
Quosada China Hotel, Manila.
Sinfunghong, Penang.
Winglu Bank Queen's Road, Sgravenhage.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Huanan, Amoy.
Hsinfat, Shanghai.
Shi manyuyut Central Street, Shanghai.
Keinyuenhong, Shanghai.
Laehua Keesinh, Shanghai.
Laiwah Keesin 6 Western Market, Amoy.
Sinsoonhuat Winglok Street, Amoy.
R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 23rd 1915.

NOTICES.

TO GOLFERS AND OTHERS

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MY MARCH TO TIMBUCTOO, Gen. Joffre..... 1.00	A LOVER'S TALE, Maurice Hewlett..... 1/5
THE GERMAN FLEET, Archibald Hurd..... .80	THE MAN AND THE MOMENT, Elmer Olyn..... 1/5
LES CRIMES ALLEMANDS, Joseph Bodier..... .40	THE RAT-PIT, Patrick MacGill..... 1/5
THE WAY OF THE RED CROSS, Vivian & Williams..... 2.00	BELGIUM, R. C. K. Rozer..... .30
DAILY GRAPHIC SPECIAL WAR CARTOONS..... .10	THE SECRET SERVICE, SUB-MARINE, Guy Thorne..... .50
THE WAR OF THE NATIONS, Edgar Wallace Vol. 2..... 4.00	SPIRITUAL LETTERS TO ONE OF HIS CONVERTS, R. H. Benson..... 2.00
	THE FELLOWSHIP OF SILENCE, Pray-r W thout Words..... 3/6
	THE BRITISH EMPIRE, Six Lectures, Sir C. P. Lucas..... 1/6
	LOMBARD STREET, Bagelot..... 2/5

NOTICE.

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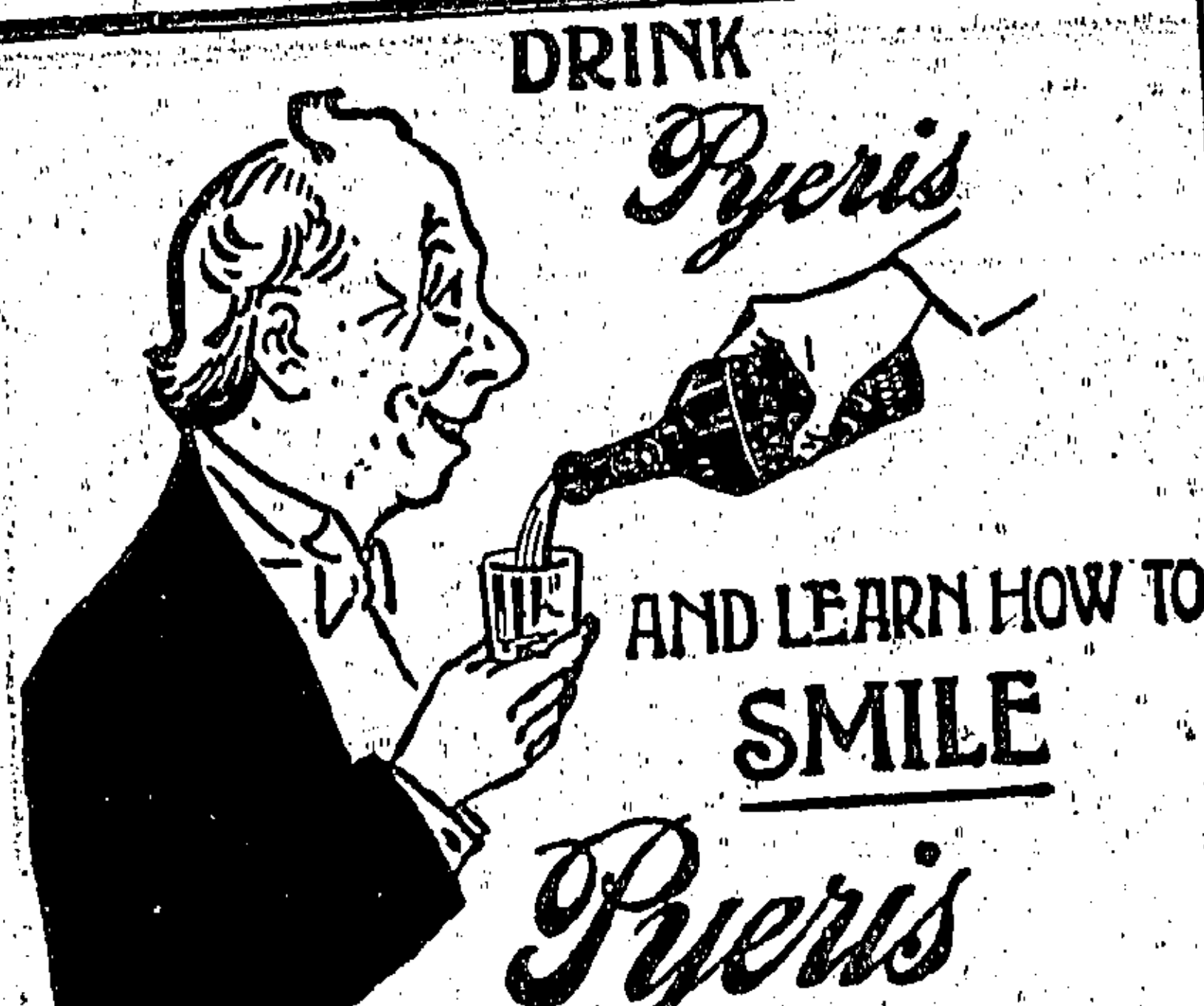
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

In a wire received yesterday, Earl Kitchener acknowledged the nation's indebtedness to the United States Ambassador in Germany for his timely intervention in the matter of the galling ill treatment to which some of our officers, who are prisoners of war, had been subjected. In the previous day's issue of the *Telegraph*, was published some of the official correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Page, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James', who had been instructed to satisfy himself as to the humane or non-humane treatment accorded to Germans now held as prisoners in the Homeland. Those who have read the correspondence will see that Dr. Page has been spared the unpleasant duty which has befallen his brother ambassador in Berlin. Wires which we received a few weeks ago not only told the beginnings of the sordid story of British prisoners' sufferings, but recorded the fact that the United States ambassador had himself been insulted when he pleaded for blankets for the captives. As against such a condition of things it is not uninteresting to glance at what has been done for German prisoners in Britain.

In Britain, quarters are comfortably furnished for enemy officers, and servants are provided from among the subordinate prisoners. For officers and men both, the rations are good and ample, books are provided, as is also ample opportunity for recreation; correspondence with friends is allowed and tobacco and other small luxuries are obtainable at a small cost. Furthermore, sanitary conditions are all that can be wished. It is hardly necessary to point to the grim contrast that exists between all this on the one hand, and the facts recently supplied by the Ambassador (and those mentioned yesterday by Earl Kitchener) on the other.

Measuring British corn by their own bushels, the Germans have doubtless long ago decided that their friends now in England are being handled with the same ruffianism as that dealt out to our men in Germany. The international regulations in Hongkong were barely half an hour old when it was seriously given out that the prisoners were being set to do coolie work on the roads of the Colony. Minds that will invent in this article fashion are not likely to stick at trifles where fables about German prisoners at Home are concerned. We who know our countrymen and their views on the subject of "the game" are well satisfied that, should the war last for another fifty years, the prisoners in England will remain free from indignity and hardship. It is not the custom of Britishers to oppress the defenceless. Germany has taken exception to the Home Government's decision not to put her naval officers, who have been guilty of acts of piracy, on the same footing with those who have been captured in fair fight, or have been merely interned. She has sought to make this an excuse for offering unprovoked insult to several of our officers who are in her power. But this is more wolf and lamb business. If a palooka had been provided for every car who has ordered his blue-jackets to sink harmless fishing boats and their crews, we have an idea that our enemy would still have found some other excuse for annoying the luckless captives whom ill fortune has placed in German hands. We do not wish to see things made harder, by the weight of a feather, for the German prisoners in England; true, their lot is an easier one than that of many a hard-working, honest Britisher; but that cannot be helped just now. As regards the submarine officers however, we certainly hope that either Lord Charles Bessborough's suggestion as to the yard-arm will be acted upon, or else that they will be awarded sentences of imprisonment such as will by no means terminate with the war.

Cricketers at the Front.

We re-printed from a Home paper, yesterday, some facts relating to the doings of cricketers at the Front. It would be highly interesting to discuss, with some moderately conversable German, the enemy's opinion, at the present moment, of the influence of sport on our national character when warfare is the order of the day. For years now, the Germans have been telling us that we are good for nothing but cricket and football; that we have no brains, no education, no business capacity—and no fighting qualities, all these things having been offered up on the altar of sport. The German caricatures are rarely without some reference to this national "failing," a moderately recent one representing the typical English officer as clad in kilts (!) and a glengarry, and so loaded up with cricket-bats, golf-clubs, tennis-rackets, etc., that he cannot find an inch of himself on which to hang a rifle. Many Continentals and Americans, who are far from being hostile to us as a race, are also of opinion that the Empire is going near to digging its own grave because the cricket and football field plays so large a part in our national life. In times of peace our answer would be "Go and live in some part of Britain for a year or two, and judge for yourself." To-day we can only say "Read the war news."

The Influence of Sport.

It takes all sorts of people to make up a world, and one country's meat is another's poison. We are not seeking to lay down the law for other people; but we know what suits our own countrymen. The British boy, during his school days, learns the very lessons, and builds up within him the very qualities, that are going to be of use to him, whether in commerce or in war; and he learns them in the playing-field far more than in the classroom. No professor or form-master can, by the inculcating of any theories that we ever heard of, teach boys and young men the value of loyalty, of combination, of acting for the common good, of endurance and of duly mingling self-reliance with wholesome self-discipline as the football or cricket field can. All these, as well as the fact that fair play's a jewel, are what our boys at Home are learning—out of school hours. What wonder then that, in general, (the world would not be the world if there were no exceptions to rules) the adult life of such youngsters should be dominated by what has been so thoroughly hammered into them, and that we get such stories from the Front as that of the old Merchant Taylors' boy at Ypres?

Mixed News.

The *Straits Times* comments, in quite kindly fashion, on the strange version of a recent occurrence in Singapore which has been spread in New Zealand. As usual, it seems to be our old friend the eyewitness who is at fault. Apropos, we are reminded that the public as a whole seems to have but very little idea of the difficulties under which any self-respecting newspaper labours in getting accurate news. News of a sort is always to be had; but much of it, by the time it has been sifted by the pressman who obtains it, is found to be one half false and the other of the very stalest; sometimes deliberate or idle invention, sometimes a new dressing up of an old tale. A newspaper's critics are many, and of that number, not half recognise that the verifying of news takes longer than the obtaining thereof. We speak, of course, of the average British paper, that has strong objections to printing what is false. Eyewitness stories are at best second-hand stuff, and unless the reporter knows his man, he must have every one of his wits about him to ensure getting a truthful narrative. The wonder then is that there are, comparatively, so few tall stories published in British papers.

DAY BY DAY.

"A NORMAL IMPULSE IS A BETTER GUIDE THAN A FOOL SENSE OF DUTY."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 75; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; clear.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Lucbow* to-day.
American Mail.—Due per s.s. *Shinyo Maru* to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. *Simons* to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Monteagle* to-morrow at 11 a.m.
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Simons* to-morrow at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. *Kanohow* at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
N. O. Insurances \$169½, ex div.
Hongkong Fires. — \$385, buyers.
Steamboats. — \$42, buyers.
Hongkong Docks \$57, buyers.
China Providents. — \$7.90, buyers.
Langkats. — \$5½, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 170th anniversary of the Battle of Fontenoy.

H. E. The Governor.

His Excellency the Governor took up his residence at Mountain Lodge, for the summer months, on Wednesday.

Bijou Theatre.

We are asked to announce that that very popular vocalist, Miss May Clarke, has decided to extend her stay at the Bijou Theatre by an additional four nights.

The British Church Macao.

The Rev. N. O. Pope will conduct services on Sunday next at the British Church, Macao, commencing at 5.30 p.m. Visitors and residents are cordially invited.

Old Post Office Building Lease.

In our advertisement columns will be found an invitation issued by the Director of Public Works for the lease of certain portions of the Old Post Office Building from May 15 to December 31, 1915.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—J. D. Hutchison & Co. \$50; J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Special), \$45.

Lawyer's "Caution."

In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. R. O. Fairbairn said that he knew a certain Japanese could speak English because he had been shaven by him that morning. He did not tell the barber he was appearing against him in Court later (laughter).

The Howitt Phillips Company and the Tobacco Fund.

We would again remind our readers that the Howitt-Phillips company is giving fifty per cent. of the proceeds at the Theatre Royal to the Tobacco Fund. We understand that H. E. Major General Kelly who has lent his patronage will be present at to-night's performance.

Taikoo Rifle Club.

Arrangements have been made with the Hongkong Tramway Company to run cars for the convenience of those attending the Taikoo Rifle Club's concert and presentation of prizes on Saturday night next. Special cars will leave for Hongkong at the conclusion of the concert, 11.15 p.m.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company are running a special excursion to Macao on Sunday by the s.s. *Tai-shan* which will leave the company's Wharf at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at 3 p.m. The *Hongshan* will leave Hongkong to-morrow at 10 p.m. from Canton returning from there at noon on Sunday.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AUSTRIA DOING SOMETHING.

The Sequel to yesterday's Air Raid.

While one grieves for the brave Frenchmen who have apparently lost their lives by the sinking of the *Leon Gambetta*, one has to note with something like relief that at least an enemy submarine has attacked some other craft than a merchant vessel or fishing boat. True, the submarine was not manned by Germans; and here, perhaps, it is fair to remark that hitherto the world has heard but little of the Austrians' desecrating to any of the miserable tricks that have rendered their more cultured neighbours famous, or infamous, rather. The French, whose practice it is to carry on their warfare in a manner that does not outrage the law of nations, will hear of their navy's loss with natural regret, but without that mixture of contempt and bitterness with which all civilised people read of the average German submarine triumph.

The Allies in Gallipoli.

Yesterday we spoke of the landing of troops in Gallipoli as being of the nature of an achievement. A more recent wire gives additional details as to how it was accomplished. It was known that the invading ships had to face heavy fire, both from enemy vessels and also from land batteries; but it was not known that the actual landing was rendered more difficult by the erection of wire entanglements under water. This, we believe, is something new in the way of coast defence. Even when the troops succeeded in getting ashore their troubles were not at an end; for, apart from desperate assaults with bullet and shell, they had to encounter the ancient Banookburn dodge—or something like it: that of pits, with spikes at the bottom, designed to trap the unwary. All the enemy's efforts seem, however, to have been of no avail; the allied troops are spoken of as having "established themselves"—a term which the authorities would hardly allow to be used other than in its strict sense—and are "steadily advancing."

The Arras Battle.

Yesterday's messages showed that the British and French armies were busy dropping bombs on the railway line. The report was that half a dozen stations had been successfully bombed from aircraft. For those who did not realise the full significance of that statement, further enlightenment lies in the wire received this morning, which announces the beginnings of a great battle at Arras. Arras lies some forty or fifty miles south of Ypres, and it is due to the skill and pluck of the armies that fighting is taking place there. Practically the outcome of their feat is that once more the front is extended, and the Germans' efforts to congest the fighting have come to nothing, inasmuch as they can no longer bring their reinforcements northwards. It is seldom that so immediate a result arises out of what at first appears to be quite a minor success.

Praise for the Territorials.

It is desperately near to the invidious for the news agencies to single out one particular regiment for over frequent praise, and there are times when our brave fellows at the Front may piously pray "Save me from my friends." One is conscious of being on thin ice in eulogising, or appearing to cavil, at Reuter's singling out certain regiments for commendation. The difficulty is that we, as a nation, are a little apt to overdo things. First the London Scottish—admittedly a magnificent body of men—came in for praise after peace. Then the Indians; then the Australians; then the Canadians; and now the Territorials; it seems, going to have their share. We would be the last to wish to see them despoiled of it, but there is always the chance that other regiments that have borne the burden and heat of the day may feel that less than justice has been done to them.

HONGKONG CURRENCY.

Professor Hinton's Lecture.

The first of a series of lectures on Chinese Currency was delivered by Professor W. J. Hinton at the University on Wednesday last.

After a brief introduction the lecturer defined currency as any commodity which served as a medium of exchange. Many different things had been used for that purpose, salt, shells, cattle, tobacco, and various metals were a few of these. There were also various forms of evidence of property rights which circulated as currency in a modern state. Currency consisted of primary money, fiduciary money, and Bank Deposits. The first included any commodity which was generally accepted in exchange, but it was usually metallic. It need not be coined, but its utility in non-monetary uses must be as great as when it served as currency. The value of fiduciary money, on the other hand, was greater as money than as bullion. Subsidiary coinage and bank notes were examples of fiduciary money.

As to token coins, they were used to represent fractional parts of Primary Money, and sometimes, as in the case of the yen, the peso and the Straits dollar, as the symbol of a gold coin which was not in actual circulation. Such tokens owed their value in exchange, to their scarcity. The value of the material which they contained, which they could not be discounted. They were implements by which transfers of goods were effected. A definite number was required to do this work, and if more were provided they tended to be discounted. The normal price of any goods freely produced, was the cost of their production. To keep any implements at a higher price it was necessary to restrict the supply. The Hongkong subsidiary coinage was at a discount because the Hongkong Government has issued about fifteen times as much subsidiary coins as the Colony required. The greater part of this issue had gone into Kwangtung and when that Province had added its own subsidiary coinage the Colony and Province had more subsidiary coin than they jointly needed. When trade was better more subsidiary coins were needed; when trade was slack, other things being equal, the discount increased. The two coinages had been mixed and the recent Ordinance had merely re-distributed them, bringing Hongkong coins over from Canton to take the place of the Kwangtung coins displaced. Yet much Hongkong coin remained in China; and the subsidiary coin must remain at a discount here until both Hongkong and Kwangtung subsidiary coins were at par in Canton. Then if no further coinage took place in Canton there should be no discount which could not be remedied by the banks. But if the Kwangtung Government went on coining, their new subsidiary coins must displace the Hongkong coinage and send it to Hongkong, where it would create a discount, until it was taken out of circulation. There was nothing for it but to withdraw the surplus coin and demonetize it, and this could be done gradually if the coinage at Canton was restricted. As to Bank Notes, which were just an elaborate form of bill signed by a banker, their value was due to the fact that the bank was known to have an adequate reserve of specie and securities. But such notes might have a scarcity value just as a token coin. This was shown by the fact that the need for some sort of currency often kept a certain amount of inconvertible paper in circulation at par. Herein lay the secret of the premium on bank notes which had recently excited comment. Notes were needed for certain transactions where silver was an inconvenient means of payment. There were not enough notes for requirements. Hence notes were at a premium. The reason of the shortage was a matter for enquiry and here the business man was the best authority. As to the remedy, since the banks did not find it profitable to issue notes to meet the demand, the

THE SUN

Interesting Lecture by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

Yesterday evening the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald delivered an interesting lecture on the Sun illustrated by a fine set of lantern slides. Professor C. A. M. Smith presided over a large attendance and, in introducing the lecturer, remarked on the special interest the sun had for engineers and crew attention to the fact that the sun was the earliest thing worshipped by mankind. Indeed, he remarked, when they learned that there was already known about the sun it was something of a wonder that they had ever ceased from worshipping it.

The Rev. Macdonald refused to be drawn into discussing that point and said that it would require considerably more time than he had at his disposal to go into the mythology of the sun. His intention that evening was to discuss it from a purely scientific point of view. In the course of his lecture, the speaker dealt with the various conceptions formerly held of the working of the solar system and showed a fine slide of the nebula of Orion as an example of the nebula from which it was believed this solar system commenced. After giving interesting examples of the distance of the earth from the sun, the lecturer gave a good description of the spots on the sun which he pointed out were believed by some of the old astronomers to have been inhabited. He pointed out that at one time every astronomer seemed unable to believe that any planet could exist save for the purpose of being inhabited.

\$1,000 CLAIMED.

Architect and Contractor at Law.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, John Lemm, sued Ka Rim Din, for the sum of \$1,000. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Haywood, (Mr. L. d'Almada) appeared for the defendant. The hearing was fixed for Tuesday next at 10 a.m.

Government might issue Treasury notes against the reserve of silver bullion, resulting from a bold policy of demonetizing subsidiary coin. In times of peace an inconvertible paper currency, conservatively administered, might possibly succeed.

There seemed to be some misunderstanding as to the law of legal tender in this connection. Dollars were only legal tender in the absence of specific agreement to the contrary. The Star Ferry Company could refuse to accept anything but brass buttons in payment of its fares if it chose, so long as it gave prominent notice of this condition to its customers. Their only remedy was to find other means of transport.

The third item of currency consisted namely of credits entered under the head of deposits, by bankers, as a result of financing the movement of goods. The banker took rights over slowly exchangeable wealth, such as machinery, general cargo, or real estate, in return for rights over currency. The customer got the right to draw cheques up to a certain amount. That amount of currency had been created by the banker, who was only obliged to keep part of the cash deposited with him as a reserve against contingencies. On money and on other goods, a superstructure of credit currency was thus erected.

Professor Hinton then explained the development of Bimetallism, Lumping Standard, the Gold Standard, and the Gold Exchange Standard, out of an "unregulated" currency of two metals. He used imaginary alterations of the Hongkong coinage to illustrate the operation of the various systems.

COMPANY MEETING.

The China Borneo Co., Ltd.

The twelfth annual general meeting of the China Borneo Company Ltd. was held this noon at the offices of the Company when Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar presided. There were also present Sir Paul Chater O.M.G. and Mr. W. G. Darby consulting committee and Messrs. A. H. M. da Silva, A. O. Ling, O. Baptista, K. Sayce, A. Denison and H. W. Kennett, shareholders.

The chairman:—As it is past the hour for which this meeting has been called, I will ask Mr. Kennett to read the notice convening it.

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission we will take them, together with the auditors' certificate, as read. The net profit for last year did not fall far short of that for 1913, but I much regret that owing to the existing position of the company we are not able to recommend the distribution of the same dividend. The accounts now before you do not give any indication of the effect which the war is having on the Company's business, as we were engaged up to the end of the year in completing contracts which had been made before hostilities broke out.

I am sorry to say that now the company's business is being seriously affected and there does not seem to be much chance of any improvement as long as the war lasts. Business in Borneo is extremely dull. High rates of freight and other difficulties are greatly restricting our trade to Europe and our local market here is very weak at present. The large balances we propose to carry forward will assist our financial position, and later on when normal times return it will be available for the purpose of dividend.

The accounts appearing under the heading of sundry debtors, and stocks and materials, show considerable increase over the figures of the previous years. These increases are due to the effects of the war, and I do not think they need cause any uneasiness. There is no need for shareholders to take too gloomy a view of our prospects. It is true the position at present needs careful watching, but we are assured on all hands that we may look for a strong demand for all classes of timber as soon as peace is declared, and we propose to continue our operations as usual and to cut and store timber in Borneo against the time when we have every reason to hope the Company's business will resume its normal course.

Before proposing that the report and accounts as presented be adopted, I shall be pleased to answer any question which shareholders may wish to ask. There being no questions I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Mr. Sayce:—I beg to second that.

The chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Sayce that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Those in favour please signify—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the election of a member of the consulting committee.

Mr. Lang:—I have much pleasure in proposing that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater be re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. Baptista:—I beg to second that.

The chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Lang and seconded by Mr. Baptista, that Sir Paul Chater be re-elected to the consulting committee. Those in favour—against—carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the auditor.

Mr. Silva:—I beg to propose that Mr. O. Bernard Brown be elected auditor at a remuneration of \$250 per annum.

Mr. Kennett:—I beg to second that.

The chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Silva and seconded by Mr. Kennett that Mr. O. Bernard Brown be elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250. Those in favour please signify—against—carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen, thank you for your attendance. Dividend will be ready and can be had on application at the office to-morrow.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Canton Insurance Office Ltd.

The following is the report to be presented to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth ordinary meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., to be held at the offices of the Company, on Monday, May 10, 1915, at 11.30 a.m.

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in submitting a statement of the affairs of the Office made up to 31st December, 1914, in Sterling and Hongkong currency.

1913 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on 19th May, 1914, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$453,129.69. This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—To pay a final dividend of \$4 per share ... \$ 40,000.00 „ add to reserve fund bringing it up to \$177,000... 310,887.57 „ add to underwriting suspense account... 102,242.12

\$453,129.69

1914 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this account is \$2,200,687.89. Out of this the general agent and consulting committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share amounting to \$180,000. The balance of \$2,020,687.89 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. O. S. Gubbay has been invited to a seat on the consulting committee. Messrs. Maitland and Barton resigned their seats on account of their departure from the Colony and Messrs. E. J. Chapman and H. P. White were invited to fill the vacancies.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Messrs. D. W. Craddock, E. J. Chapman, H. P. White and C. S. Gubbay retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith F.C.A. and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LD., General Agents.

Working Account, 1913.

On 31st December, 1913.

Losses and claims paid ... \$1,092,725.96

Charges ... 99,804.29

Commissions ... 216,377.62

Balance as per balance sheet ... 633,129.69

\$2,041,837.56

Net premium received, less returns and re-insurances 2,414,757.54

Interest ... 226,083.74

Transfer fees ... 98.28

\$2,641,837.56

Working Account, 1914.

On 31st December, 1914.

Losses and claims paid ... 1,136,837.79

Charges ... 113,028.70

Commissions ... 293,707.15

Balance as per balance sheet ... 2,200,687.89

\$3,744,859.53

Net premium received, less returns and re-insurances 3,495,840.17

Interest ... 240,115.36

Transfer fees ... 98.00

\$3,744,859.53

Balance Sheet.

On 31st December, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Capital ... 10,000

Shares of \$250 each \$2,500,000

of which \$50 per share has been paid up \$44,010

8.4 ... \$ 500,000.00

reserve fund, \$140,835.48 ... 1,700,004.00

re-insurance fund, \$51,560.78 ... 585,774.73

investment and exchange fluctuation account, \$28,363.73 ... 289,512.76

underwriting suspense account, \$31,923.12 ... 302,682.36

uncollected dividends, \$1,054.18 ... 22,210.00

accounts payable, \$7,781.17 ... 88,408.05

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Japanese Barbers Sue S. Greenfield.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, K. Tsuchioka, K. Imagawa, M. Suga and K. Ide, sued S. Greenfield, as manager of the Hongkong Turkish Baths and Toilet Co. Ltd. for \$52, \$72, \$119.98 and \$64.80, respectively.

Mr. Faithfull, for the defendant said one case would decide the point. The question was the right to sue, and if his Lordship decided in his favour that the defendant could not be sued that finding would hold good on the other actions. They had sued the wrong man. A company was formed some months ago in connection with the Turkish baths, and the shares were not subscribed for and the company was always under that disability. Mr. Warren, sued the company for \$4,000 for baths etc., supplied, and Mr. Chopard, of the Astor House Hotel, distrained for \$3,000, due for rent. The business was sold under the hammer, by auction, and three people bought it. He did not propose to say who they were as they had nothing to do with this case. There was no doubt these men were employed by the company which was now defunct, the whole thing having been sold lock, stock, and barrel.

He did not know who they were employed by now. Mr. Greenfield was only the manager because the vendor owed him \$5,000. He had six hundred shares allotted to him.

His Lordship said he could not go into the matter now and asked the parties to appear in chambers to-morrow.

Working account, 1913, as per statement ... \$633,129.69

Less interim dividend at \$18.00 per share paid on 19th May, 1914 ... 180,000.00

\$453,129.69

Working account, 1914, as per statement ... \$2,200,687.89

\$2,200,687.89

Assets.

Cash on current account and fixed deposits with banks ... £87,274

3s. 2d. ... \$991,517.47

Gold investments:—

British, Indian and Colonial Government bonds and stocks, £47,168

18.5 ... 535,883.58

Foreign Government loans, £4,913.311 ... 737,475.87

British, Colonial & Foreign Railway, Municipal & Port Trust bonds and stocks, £71,528

14.9 ... 812,611.46

Silver Investments:—

Foreign Government loans, £1,184,171.11 ... 13,461.54

Mortgages, loans and debentures, £187,890.97 ... 1,907,394.79

Other investments, £17,288.10.4 ... 196,413.91

Agency balances, £83,223.62 ... 945,495.57

Accounts receivable, £6,350.19.7 ... 72,153.14

\$546,821.3.10

\$6,212,406.43

N.B.—Investments.—

London Stock Exchange securities have been taken at the values on 31st December, 1914, certified to by the Company's London share brokers except in the case of those stocks in respect of which the value taken is the minimum price fixed by the Government.

Other securities have been revalued as usual at prices current on 31st December, 1914.

Sterling exchange taken at 1/9.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LD., General Agents.

C. P. CHATER, Members of Consulting Committee.

E. SHELLIM, Auditors.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the

accounts of the Company at the Head Office with the books and vouchers in Hongkong and returns received from the various agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the securities for investments, cash at bankers and on mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., A. R. LOWE, F.C.A., Auditors.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Further Subscription List.

The following is an additional List of subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund received from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. J. Stabb:—

Proceeds of Sir O. Elliot's lecture at City Hall ... \$111.00

Less hire of Hall and expenses ... 40.80

\$ 70.20

Lodge Star of Southern China No. 2013 E. C. Canton, additional subscription per T. F. Hough, D.G.M. ... 100.00

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund.

Collected by Mr. H. Murray

Bain, March:—

Mr. H. M. Bain ... 15.00

W. A. Donaldson ... 15.00

W. S. Batecock ... 5.00

W. F. Knapton ... 3.00

E. Seth ... 5.00

G. Harper ... 5.00

48.00

Collected by the Victoria Dispensary:—(April)

Mr. J. H. May ... 10.00

Mr. A. Kerr, S/S "Liangchow" ... 4.60

Mr. A. P. Nobbs ... 5.00

Capt. E. S. Crowe ... 4.00

Capt. J. S. Lewington ... 2.50

Mr. D. C. Wilson ... 5.00

E. W. H. James ... 5.00

Lewis Guy ... 5.00

F. W. Stapleton ... 5.00

J. R. Capell ... 5.00

F. Rapp ... 5.00

A. W. Gibbs ... 2.50

58.00

\$276.80

Already acknowledged Lists 1/29 ... 240,432.14

\$240,708.94

Monthly Subscriptions ... 836.00

Already acknowledged Lists 1/29 ... 39,046.33

39,882.33

\$280,591.27

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14 £17,000 at 1/9.5/16 20/3/15

£7,000 at 1/9 1/10 ... 268,174.61

Balance in Land ... \$12,416.66

\$280,591.27

\$280,591.27

\$280,591.27

\$280,591.27

\$280,591.27

\$280,591.27

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\$280,591.27

WAR ITEMS.

Glasgow.—Hospital in an Art Gallery.

The Glasgow Corporation have decided to give their art galleries at Kelvin-grove to the military authorities for use as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The galleries will accommodate 500 beds. The pictures are to be transferred immediately, and the building, which cost nearly \$250,000, is to be closed.

Prisoners in England.

Nearly 1,000 German prisoners, many of them captured in the fighting round Neuve Chapelle, left Southampton recently for Dorchester.

The men were on the whole sturdy, well fed, warmly clad, and remarkably well shod in heavily soled knee boots.

Several had khaki caps of wool, and many wore khaki scarfs. They were of all ages and represented a dozen different regiments, including Prussian Guards. The prisoners were cheerful, evidently preferring British hospitality to British bayonets, and as they marched through the town under military escort chatted among themselves and ignored the crowd.

Indians Avenged.

Neuve Chapelle was a day long to be remembered by the Indian troops. Patiently they have waited their chance to avenge the blood of their slaughtered comrades. The day came when the encircling wings of two divisions caught the Germans in the village of Neuve Chapelle and delivered them into the hands of the on-rushing Indians.

It was the kind of fighting the men from the mountains understood and enjoyed. They went forward fearlessly, regardless of all resistance and took a terrible revenge. Never again will the German troops treat lightly the men of the Indian corps.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground and First Floors of Old Supreme Court Building from 15th May to 31st December, 1915, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted. Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

SUMMER HEADWEAR.

SMART and SERVICEABLE

SUN HATS

From \$7.50 each.

SINGLE and DOUBLE

TERAI HATS

From \$7.00 each.

WHITE FELT

TENNIS HATS

\$3.00 each.

Now Showing at

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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TELEPHONE 346.

NEW STOCK OF

SMART VOILES

ZEPHYRS

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DRESS LINENS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA"

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	18th June.	5th May.
CHANGSHA	18th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Santha," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 29th April, at 11 a.m.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, April 28, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 30th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 1st MAY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Talsan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 2nd MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmat, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamships leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 4 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa for the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have 2nd Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSION (First Floor)
Opposite the Bank of China

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	in port	SHAI	30th April
Tjilmanoeck	JAVA	in port	SHAI & JAPAN	2nd May

Tjikembang	JAPAN	13th May	JAVA	15th May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	
Tjiklatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000	- 21 knots	Tuesday, 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	- 21 knots	8th June, at noon.
First Class to London	271.10	Return (6 months)	£120.
First Class to New York	260.		£96.10.
" " San Francisco	245.		£38.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	1st May	15th May at 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	28th May	28th May "
St Albans	14th May	22nd June "
Empire	24th June	17th July "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	FRI. 30th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	WED. 5th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans.	FRI. 7th May at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart..... | SUN. 2nd May at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,000 {THURS., 13th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru Capt. Hori	T. 12,500 {TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 {TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {MON., 17th May, at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohara	T. 12,000 {SATUR., 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 10th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {TUESDAY, 11th May.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kanagawa Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 30th April.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,600 {SATUR., 15th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 {TUES., 11th May, at 10 a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 13th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	Tuesday 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	1st May at 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	2nd May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	4th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	4th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	11th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong 30th April, 1915.

LOG BOOK.

An Old Landmark Collapsed.

Vessels arriving from the Yangtze report that the ancient pagoda which stood on Barker Island, about twenty miles above Wuhu and was greatly used as a steering mark, collapsed during the recent heavy rains and is now a mass of ruins barely visible from the river.

Well Known Steamer Sold.

The Glasgow steamer Fall of Orob, which has made several trips to Shanghai, has been purchased by American owners for \$72,000 and will retain her British registry and flag. She is a spar deck steamer of 3,139 tons net register and 3,200 tons d.w., and was launched in 1907 from the yard of Messrs. Napier and Miller, at Glasgow, her engines and three single-ended boilers being supplied and fitted by Messrs D. Rowan & Co. of Glasgow engines 28 by 45 by 75, stroke 54 in., 523 h. p. She has 2,000 ton water ballast, and is fitted with electric light.

Dearth of Tonnage.

The dearth of tonnage has brought freight rates on rubber to London up to 110s. 6d. per ton of 50 cubic feet from Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, or Malacca. From Port Dickson or Teluk Anson, 107s. 6d. From Singapore to New York or Boston direct 112s., via Europe 131s. 6d. On copra to London 54s. 6d., to New York or Boston direct 57s., via Europe 69s. 6d. per ton of 12 cwt. On coffee to London 72s. 6d., to New York or Boston direct 28s., via Europe 17s. 6d. per ton of 10 cwt. An additional 1s. per scale ton is charged on all shipments to London.

The Mishap to the Karema. Australian newspapers contain an account of the inquiry held at Brisbane, by the Shipping Inspector, into the mishap to the steamer Karema, which broke her tail shaft, and was towed back to port by the steamer Barwah.

Captain John McMillan, master of the Karema, stated that the breakdown occurred at 5.42 p.m. on January 30. The Blue Funnel steamer Idomeneus was seen coming up stream, distant about four miles, and the Karema hoisted the signal signifying "I want assistance; please remain by me." The Idomeneus replied by hoisting her ensign. She seemed to have stopped her engines, and turned round towards the Karema. At 6 p.m. the Karema hoisted the signal which signified "Ship disabled; will you tow me?" and repeatedly blew her steam whistle to attract the other ship's attention. The Idomeneus failed to answer the urgent signals, and at 6.15 p.m. a rocket was let off. Some minutes later several detonators were exploded. The weather was fine and clear. No notice was taken by the Idomeneus of the signals. At 7 p.m. a wireless message was despatched to Brisbane for assistance. At 8.30 the steamer Barwah was sighted, and agreed to tow the Karema to a safe anchorage in Moreton Bay. The chief and second officers corroborated this evidence.

Detention of the Maracas.

London, March 20.—It has been ascertained that the American steamer Maracas, now being held at Hull for action by a British prize court, was formerly the British steamer Carmarthen-shire, and that she was transferred to American registry since the outbreak of the war. Her owners to-day are the New York Transatlantic Steamship Company. The Maracas left New York February 22 for Rotterdam and Copenhagen with a cargo of packing-house products. She had been detained at Kirkwall by the British naval authorities since March 11. This is the second time the Maracas has been taken into custody by the marine authorities of Great Britain. She was conveyed into Halifax by a prize crew from a British warship early in December when on her way from New York to Genoa. Subsequently she was permitted to proceed.—N.Y. Evening Post.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers, &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 1st May at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatshing	Wed., 5th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thur., 6th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 7th May at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Fooksang	Wed., 12th May at 3 p.m.
S'HAL, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Fri., 17th May at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chfoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

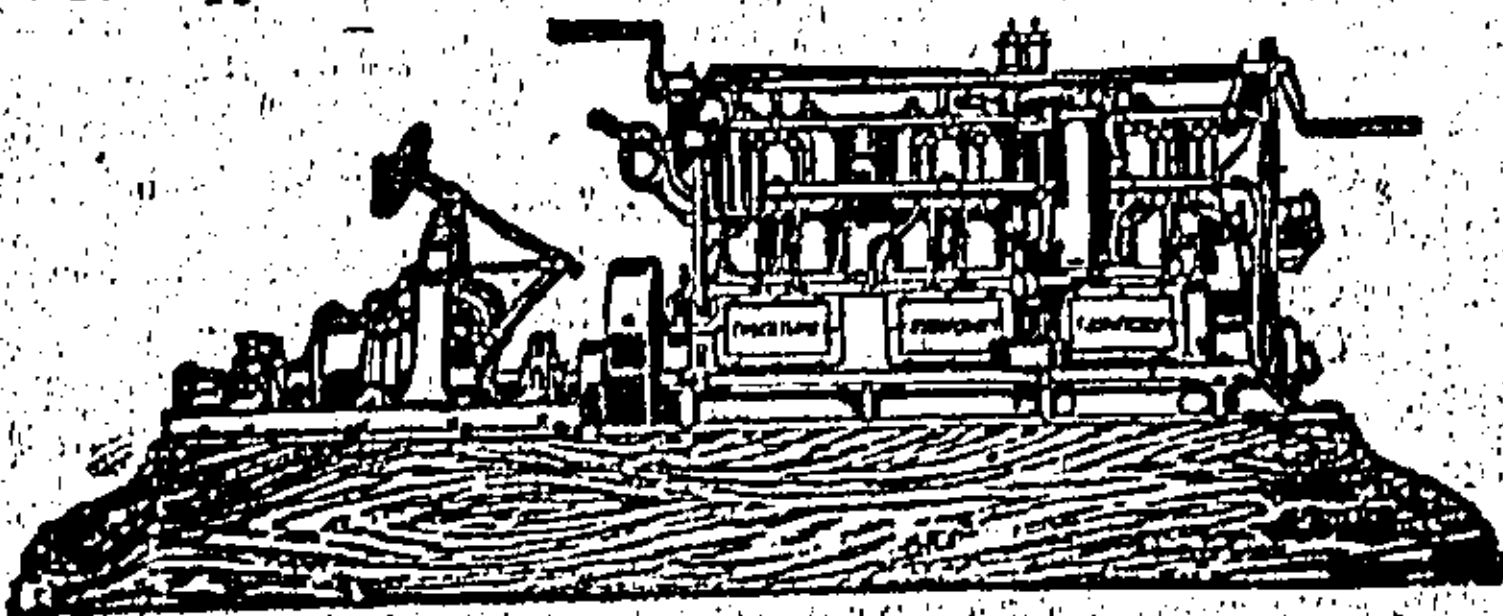
Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWRIGHTS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.DRAWING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 421.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	7, May
Marseilles & London	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	12, May
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	5, June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
Via B.O. & S'le via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Boston and New York	Indradeo	S. T. & Co.	4, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	5, May
Boston & New York via Suez	Inverio	B. L. L.	8, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
Via B.O. T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	14, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

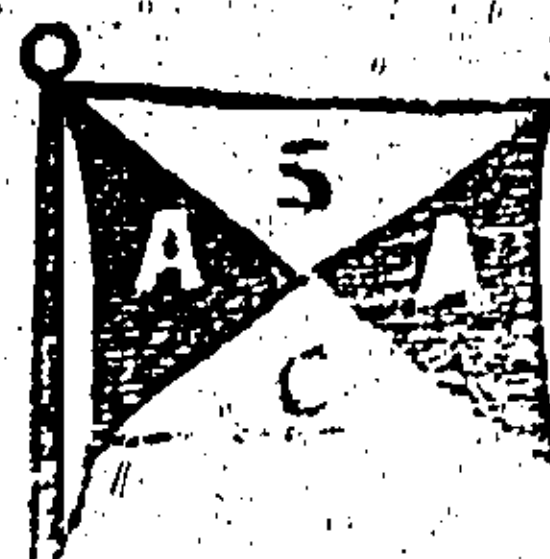
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, May
Australian Ports via Timor	Eastern	G. L. Co.	15, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Amazona	M. M.	3, May
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	7, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	11, May
Moji & Kobe	Riojun M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sangola	D. & Co.	14, May
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25, May
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	9, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Ti'panas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 4th May.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

4,789 tons, Captain A. Wallace, will be despatched as above
on Monday, 10th May.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 5, at 1 p.m. and not as per schedule May 4, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. OHINA arrived at San Francisco on April 27.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday, April 30, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. AWA MARU of the N. Y. K. Line, due to arrive at Hongkong May 9.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM from Sydney, left Manila for this port on the 29th inst., at 9 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 1st May.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th May.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN from London is due here on or about Wednesday, 5th May.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KALOMO"

Captain F. P. Swinney, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo	10th May.
"	"	27th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Grierson, 21st inst.—Sydney, 23rd ult., Gen. B. & S.	Java Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,847, T. Fuchigami, 28th inst.—Moji, 23rd inst., Gen. O.S.K.
Yei Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,793, Itani, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—M.B.K.	Hild. Norw. s.s. 720, G. Tensen, 28th inst.—28th inst.—Bangkok, 19th inst., Gen.—China.
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davison, 22nd inst.—Vancouver, General—O.P.R.	Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,824, J. Gibbs, 28th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
Kanai, Br. s.s. 1,143, Monkman, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	Taughan, Br. s.s. 2,598, Muir, 29th inst.—Canton, Gen.—D. & Co.
Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 3,504, L. W. Eoland, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,337, R. Robinson, 21st inst.—Bangkok, 13th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 25th inst.—Saigon, 19th inst., Rice—S.T. & Co.	
Bourbon, Br. s.s. 998, Leandriant, 25th inst.—Saigon, 20th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkins, 25th inst.—Kobe, 18th inst., Rice—Order.	
Hanoi, Br. s.s. 730, On Le Chevalier, 26th inst.—Hoikow, 25th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 27th inst.—Manila, 21st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, E. Henry Rice, 27th inst.—Nagasaki, 20th inst., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,355, S. Wilde, 28th inst.—Saigon, 23rd inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, K. Murakami, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst., Gen.—O.S.K.	
Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 28th inst.—Hoikow, 26th inst., Gen.—B. & S.	

TO SAIL.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	150' top (100' bottom)	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	50'	11' 6"	11' 6"	11' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	241	50'	11'	11'	11'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240	50'	11'	11'	11'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	240	50'	11'	11'	11'
SAI-KOK-TEU					
Cosmopolitas Dock	454	41'	20'	20'	20'
ABERDEEN					
How Dock	475	61'	21'	21'	21'
Launceston Dock	317	51'	21'	21'	21'

HEAD

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER S.S. M.N. Kowloon Dock HongkongTOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Two Women and a Man in Court.

This afternoon at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese and two women were charged with detaining a seven years old child with intent to deprive the parent or guardian of its custody.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended the man, and Mr. R. O. Faithfull, one of the women.

The man was found in Ya-ma-ti with the child and taken into custody by the police, and the undefended woman at the Police Station said the child was hers and she gave it to the man who was her husband.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The following are the Course and Handicaps for the Commodore's Cup to be sailed for to-morrow:

Course 1—Lymanus Beacon, (P) Kowloon Rock (P) Mark Boat Club (P) Channel Rock (P), Distance 9.4 miles. Preparatory Gun 1.25 p.m. Starting Gun 1.30 p.m.

Name	secs per mile.
Diene	Scratch.
La Linda	10
Rolla	15
Colleen	40
Kathleen	40
Dorothea	50
Ayesha	60
Ailea	120
Bonita	120
Daphne	120
Aljarah	120

CARGO FOR EUROPE.

The following is a memorandum of cargo for Europe shipped per the P. & O. s.s. "Nore," which sailed April 27, 1915.

London:—50 rolls mats.
Glasgow:—400 B/s Rattan Core, 315 B/s Feathers, 256 B/s Canes to Rots, 24 Pkgs Bamboo ware, 30 B/s Tea, 37 Cases P. Effects, 100 Cases Preserves, 5 Cases Presd. Ginger, 8 Cases Piece Goods, 70 bags Tin Slags, 30 B/s Tea mats, 2319 rolls Mats and Matting, 920 B/s Split Bamboo, 148 bags Antimony Ore, 10 Cases Ore, 400 B/s Tobacco, 5 Pkgs Government Stores.

Marseilles:—10 B/s Tea Mats, 2 B/s Rattan, 105 Pkgs Tea, 5 Cases Feathers, 80 B/s Split Bamboo, 200 Cases Cassia, 25 B/s Galangal.

Malta:—2 C/s P. Effects, 2121 Pkgs. Vintalling, Stores.
Alexandria:—50 C/s Groceries.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Howitt-Phillips Co.

Last night the Howitt-Phillips Company presented that ever popular comedy "Charley's Aunt." The "Aunt" was played by Mr. Wheeler Dryden who was very funny in the part and made the most of every situation. He was well supported by the other members of the Company. "Charley's Aunt" was preceded by a playlet entitled "A Pair of Lunatics" in which Mr. Carl Lawson and Miss Doris Phillips played to advantage.

To-night, another old favourite "David Garrick" will be staged followed by Sir J. M. Barrie's, one act play, "Der Tag." This performance is under the patronage of H. E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and fifty per cent. of the proceeds will be given to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Sued.

The case was mentioned in the Summary Court, this morning in which Mrs. Hickie, sued Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, for the sum of \$440.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Affairs of MacEwen Frickel and Co.

Sitting in Bankruptcy, this afternoon, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) heard an application for a receiving order re MacEwen Frickel and Company. Mr. Skenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the petitioning creditor and said in this case an interim receiving order had already been made and now he asked for a full receiving order. There was an affidavit on the file re assets and liabilities. His Lordship said the liabilities were \$50,000 and the assets \$8,000.

Mr. Skenton:—Yes. His Lordship:—Is this an English firm?

Mr. Skenton:—Yes. Mr. Goldring:—The oldest firm in the Colony. The order was made.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Special Police Reserve orders issued to-day state:—

Parades (Central Police Station):—Friday, April 30th:—British and Portuguese Companies—Rifle Exercises and Fire Control Drill, 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, May 1st.—1st Chinese Company (except Platoon detailed for musketry). Drill without arms, 3 p.m. sharp. Crown Sergeant Roylance will take the parade.

Musketry (Peak Range). Saturday, May 1st.—No. 2 Platoon, 1st Chinese Company, 2.30 p.m. Inspector Mason will take charge.

Saturday, May 8th.—Thirty men to be detailed from Portuguese Company, 2.30 p.m. A Musketry Meeting for the whole Police Reserve will be held at Kowloon on Whit Monday, May 24th, (Empire Day), commencing at 9.30 a.m., and members are requested to keep that date free.

Inter-Platoon Competitions will be later arranged.

Kowloon Residents:—For the convenience of members of the British Company who reside in Kowloon, it is proposed except in the case of Combined Parades or other orders to the contrary, that they should perform their drills at the Water Police Station, Kowloon. Gentlemen wishing to fall in with this proposal will kindly communicate at once with Mr. A. H. Hewitt, Hok On Cement Works, Kowloon (Telephone K.22), unless they have already done so.

Monday, May 3rd.—N. C. Officers' Instruction parade, 5.15 p.m.

Tuesday, May 4th.—Combined parade of all Platoons on Garrison Parade Ground, opposite Murray Barracks. Fall in at 5.10 sharp. Drill without arms. This Parade will dismiss at 6.00 p.m. As this is the first occasion on which movements on an extensive parade ground have been possible, all ranks must attend unless leave is obtained.

Wednesday, May 5th.—1st Portuguese Company—Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. Tournament.

The following are the results of last night's play.

Handicap singles, "B" class, —Viveash (own 2/6), beat Abraham (own 1/6), 6-3, 6-1.

Handicap doubles, —Nesbit and Phillips (own 3/6), beat Sandford and Murphy (scratch) 6-2, 6-7, 7-5.

Professional Pairs.—Faichino and Smith beat Howitt and Maa, 3-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Portuguese Sued. At the Summary Court, this morning, O. A. Remedios was sued by Lui Yee, for the sum of \$53.45. The case went over.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.) Friday, March 26th. The Prospect.

There are encouraging assurances that the Government, backed up by Lord Kitchener's dominant personality, have at last got their task well in hand. That is to say, they have organised the nation on a war footing. The grand emergency of this War was quite unprepared for. Our politicians did not believe in it, and by ridiculing the warnings of our soldiers, they helped our people to lull themselves into a false security. But the soldiers have proved to be right, and the politicians have proved to be wrong. The fact is now transparent to all mankind that the War now convulsing Europe has been planned and provided for by Germany over many years. But it caught the British Empire napping. The result was, as our good friends the French and the Russians were very much in the same boat, Germany had an immense advantage from the very start. So great was that advantage that, with a little more luck on their side and a little less on ours, the Germans might have succeeded in pulling off the biggest coup and the greatest crime in history. But they reckoned too confidently on the perfection of their plans, on the absolute supremacy of their military machine, and on the inadequacy of the resources and genius of those whom they were challenging. Heroic Belgium was the spoke in their well oiled wheels, that threw the whole machine out of gear, and enabled France, England and Russia to rally to the onslaught by a supreme effort just in the nick of time. The conditions on which Germany built her confidence of success have vanished beyond recall. France by a miracle of recuperation has realised and tempered the whole of her resources. Russia is doing the same. And England has now girded up her loins for such a national effort as she has never exerted before. In spite of the nervous hysteria and pinprick criticism of the London press, whose deplorable symptoms in no way represent the spirit of the nation, there is a calm confidence now shared by all classes in this country that the triumph of the allied cause, however long delayed, is certain beyond all doubt. The united resources of Germany and Austria are inadequate to meet those of the nation's now in arms against them, once those nations have had time to equip themselves for the conflict. That breathing space is now assured.

Impending Events. If Germany had succeeded in knocking out either Russia or France before the campaign of 1915 opened, the outlook would have been very different. But her attempt to do so has failed disastrously for her. There is no longer any possibility that she can concentrate either in the east or in the west. She must divide her forces and her energy. And a new situation is now about to develop. The prospect that confronts Germany would have daunted Napoleon, and is far more formidable than the combination that sealed his doom. In the east the united efforts of Germany and Austria have failed to make any impression on Russia. Berlin may lionise Von Hindenberg, and talk of his transference to the western front. But Von Hindenberg has succeeded only in holding up the Russians, not in defeating them. The fall of Przemysl, involving the surrender of more men and guns than at Sedan, and nearly as many as at Metz, frees the Russians from the last standing menace to their southern communications, and releases probably five Army Corps at least for the offensive in the

Carpathians. Once the Russians succeed in advancing in force on the plains of Hungary the position of Austria will be so serious that Germany must either divert large forces to her assistance or run something more than the risk of losing her only effective Ally. The forcing of the Dardanelles by combined naval and military operations is being vigorously pushed on, and sooner or later will be accomplished. There is not much doubt, when the allied fleet commands Constantinople, that the Turks will call off their German allies. Even if they do not, they will be useless from Germany's point of view, and the Balkan States will probably unite to act as chucker-out. At the same time Egypt will be freed from exterior threats, and a large body of troops now tied up as guardians of the Suez Canal will be available to reinforce our Army in the west. Indeed Constantinople may be regarded as the political centre of gravity in this war. It will be the lure that will bring other powers into line with the Allies, leading to developments which may well compel Austria to sue for terms with the enemy at her gates. In the west, General Joffre, whose military genius is more widely recognised outside France since the official review of the campaign from August until the present date was issued from Paris, now commands forces adequate to his task. There is absolute confidence that in the near future the German lines will be broken and the enemy thrust back, not only out of France, but out of Belgium. On top of the drain of her immense casualties, the partial exhaustion of her military munitions, and the chaos of her commerce and industry, Germany is now feeling the pinch of famine. This is the point that has been disputed, but is now clearly established. The Allies could win this war, and bring Germany absolutely to her knees, even though the military situation remained stationary, by the sheer pressure of unrelaxing sea power.

Neuve Chapelle. There is a good deal of gossip going about on the subject of the recent British success at Neuve Chapelle. That advance cost us dearly. We lost about 700 officers and probably 12,000 men. It is true that the German losses are estimated at about 18,000. But there is a feeling that the gain in terrain and morale and the losses inflicted on the enemy were purchased at rather a high price. We must be prepared for heavy sacrifices to secure any decisive success, but the brilliant little victory at Neuve Chapelle does not come within this category. It is difficult to get at the inside facts. But in well informed quarters it is hinted that the coup was intended to have been of a much more sensational character, and that, had all worked well, we might have seen the German line not merely bent but broken. One has heard it asserted that if the pressure could have been maintained for another three or four hours, not only would the Germans to the east of the position have been driven to a headlong retreat, but those to the west would have had the choice of joining in a wild flight or being cut off. Precisely how the plan miscarried, if these rumours are true, no one pretends to know. It may have been a shortage of ammunition supply. It may have been an unexpected failure in some important link. It may have been a misunderstanding on the part of the British gunners. And here one may remark that, strangely enough, the disadvantages of khaki are being discussed. At two miles distance the British service uniform is practically invisible. The French artillery are strongly opposed to the discarding of their infantry of the traditional scarlet trousers. They say that it enables them to almost any range to avoid the tragic mistake of shell-

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	254	239	242	233	273	256	238	244	289	273	270	238	289	311	283	295	280	247	296	282	290	302	256	284	255	275	277	250	309

Total to 29th inst. 7,757

Daily average 267.48

ing their own men. Certainly the men engaged in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle are very reticent about the whole affair, though by no means discouraged by it. It enabled Tommy Atkins to confirm his impression that "the blooming Boches," for all their bragging, are no match for him in the open, and Tommy will cheerfully, despite all the long months in the trenches, receive the word to "up and at 'em." All the officers and men who took part in the fight were very much impressed by our artillery preparation. At 7 o'clock in the morning the batteries opened fire straight over the heads of our waiting infantry, and for an hour it was absolutely impossible to hear a word spoken. The R.A.M.C. had a very stiff time. The procession of wounded, British and German, was overwhelming. "There has been some wonderful heroism everywhere," says one doctor, "and almost everybody deserves the V.C.I think." Some of the Germans offered our doctors money for dressing their wounds. An infantry officer who was in the thick of the fight says: "They came on in masses in one part and our machine guns and rifles fairly mowed them down. Our boys were awfully keen and not a bit frightened. I used a rifle and we fairly blazed away. I fired about 200 rounds myself, and I expect I killed a few, but our machine guns did most of the execution." Another young infantry officer thus epitomises his experience. "We were in a small fort made of sandbags, and after the guns had banged away at the trench for sometime we were ordered to charge. Being temporarily Second-in-Command of D. Company, I had to lead the fire; line of attack. We had to swarm up the parapet of this fort, jump down, and charge across a distance of 150 yards. It is a wonder we ever got there. On their left flank the Boches had two machine guns which opened a brick fire on us besides rifle fire from the trenches. I made up my mind that I should be potted. The bullets were hitting all round me. I had one go right through my haversack. Of course we lost a few men, but we got there, which was something, and our men were awfully brave. It surprises me that I was never hit, because I was several yards ahead of my men all the time and made a good mark, though I carried a rifle and bayonet to make myself less conspicuous." (To be Continued.)

A QUESTION OF FORMAL NOTICE.

The Lal Pak Case.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, sitting in Bankruptcy Court, this afternoon, re Lal Pak, adjourned application for rescission:—Mr. Hind said he had a preliminary objection. This was a hearing of an application for a rescission, and it was a question of procedure which affected many such similar applications such as the Official Receiver was bringing and had been brought during the last few months. There were actions where a receiving order had been made and then the Official Receiver, under the provisions of a Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, which said the Court "shall have power to rescind a receiving order where the order should not have been made," asked for such rescission. His point was that in these cases it had been the practice for the Official Receiver to simply file a report—to make an application to the Court in an ex-parte way. Well, he thought his Lordship would agree with him that in any such application as that, where an individual was concerned, that individual ought to be given formal notice that these proceedings were being taken. That was to say there should be a summons issued and registered with the Court, by the Official Receiver, asking for that order, and served on the debtor.

His Lordship asked Mr. Hind who he appeared for.

Mr. Hind said the debtor. Mr. Carpmal (Official Receiver) said Mr. Hind also appeared for a creditor.

Mr. Hind said that was so and for anyone else who so desired. Notice should be served on the debtor or notice of motion. He would be called upon at a later period to argue his second point. He thought that was the only construction that could be put upon the section.

The Official Receiver: Mr. Hind is not entitled to raise his argument now, but to raise his preliminary objection only.

His Lordship:—Will you state your preliminary objection?

Mr. Hind said he submitted that under the section, proper formal notice must be given to the debtor and the petitioning creditor before the application of the Official Receiver could be heard at all. It was obviously improper that proceeding which might be of importance to individuals should be carried through by that Court without the individuals affected being properly informed. He was instructed by the debtor and he had been unofficially notified, but that was only the first of his preliminary objections.

The Official Receiver:—You applied for an adjournment at the last Bankruptcy.

His Lordship:—You say there should be a formal summons.

Mr. Hind:—The matter must be brought before the Court in a proper manner, and the Official Receiver is not entitled to come before this Court and ask for the annulment of an order made by the Court, except by the proper official measures. I submit, your Lordship, in other words, the procedure taken by the Official Receiver or anyone else in Bankruptcy must be analogous with the procedure taken by a person in an action in Original Jurisdiction—there must be an inter-partes summons.

His Lordship:—I agree that the petitioning creditor should be informed.

The Official Receiver:—It has been done in this Court for twenty years.

Mr. Hind said he only wanted the proper procedure followed out.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING.

The following is the Programme of the Second Gymkhana meeting which will be run on Saturday June 5.

(1) Handicap 3/4 mile for all ponies now in the Colony that have not won a race at Official Meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhana, since January 1st 1914, Polo Scouries excepted.

(2) Individual Test pegging: Ladies' Nomination.

(3) Gymkhana Stakes one mile.

(4) Polo Scoury round a post.

(5) Handicap from 2 mile Post for Subs. of any season (about 9 furlongs).

(6) Mule Race if possible.

(7) 1 1/2 mile Handicap for all ponies.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Sued. The action in which S. Groenfield, sued Melba Leyer for the sum of \$1,000, was in the list, at the Summary Court, this morning.

Consented to Judgment. In the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Haywood, on behalf of C. Gomes, who was sued by Mulla Singh, for the sum of \$220, consented to judgment and asked for instalments.

Steamship Company Defendants. G. W. Ellis was plaintiff and the Phansang Steamship Co., Ltd., the defendants in a case in which \$472.50 was the amount in dispute, and mentioned at the Summary Court, this morning.

His Lordship:—I suppose, you will say you are not concerned with preserving antiquated procedure (laughter).

The Official Receiver then quoted authorities which he said supported the procedure he had adopted.

Mr. Hind said further than that, the report was signed by the Deputy Official Receiver whose position was not officially recognised by the Ordinance.

The Official Receiver said this Court had wide discretionary powers.

His Lordship said he tried as far as possible to construe in uniformity the English and the local acts, and if he was of the opinion that Mr. Hind's point was good, he would take steps to have rules passed.

Mr. Hind said there were many discrepancies between the English Bankruptcy act and the local Ordinance. He supposed these were made designedly and there were many rules which applied in England which were not applicable here.

The hearing was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, s.s. "SHINYO MARU," from SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 1st May, will be landed into Godown at Consignees' risk and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Cargo remaining undelivered on May 3rd at noon, will be subject to landing charges and storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered at 5 p.m. on May 7th.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chartered and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown and examined on 13th May at 5 p.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after May 14th, 1915.

K. DOI, Acts Agent, Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 1st May, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Consignment of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries, comprising—
Bedspreads, Table Cloths and Napkins to Match, Tea Cloths Table Runners, Pillow and Cushion covers, Dress and Blouse Lengths, etc.

Embroidered Silk Crapes and Pongee Dress and Blouse Lengths, Silk Shawls, Silk and Linen Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Also
1 Hand Sewing Machine (in good condition).
25 Rolls Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday, the 30th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A final Dividend of Twenty Dollars and a Bonus of Five Dollars per Share for the year 1913 and an Interim Dividend of Thirty Dollars per Share for the year 1914 will be payable on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on or after that date.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE.
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory distress may be, whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
"You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique."
Sole Importers: 60 YEARS
Sole Importers: 60 YEARS
Sole Importers: 60 YEARS
CURE FOR ASTHMA

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Application has been made to the General Managers to issue to Choy Yau Kam duplicate Certificate for 10 shares in the above Company, upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 3050 3059—10 shares
HAS BEEN LOST.

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

During my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show over, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDER A. CAPE.
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT AND PHILLIPS CO.
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY.
TO-NIGHT

The very last Performance. Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B.E.

"DAVID GARRICK"

Followed by the Great "DER TAG" by Sir J. M. Barrie. This one Act Play caused tremendous Sensation in London recently. 50 per cent. of THE GROSS NIGHT'S RECEIPTS, will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund for the Soldiers at the front.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp. Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 30th April, 1915.

Miss MAY YOHE.

London's Star Artist.

in New Songs.

The Unique Drama.

in 2 parts—2,000 feet Long.

"TOO RICH"

The Best Way to learn the latest events from Home is to see

Pathe's Gazette.

The Great Comic Keystone Film.

in 2 parts.

Love & Vengeance.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

RE-APPEARANCE

For Three Nights only

28th, 29th & 30th April,

of

"MISS MAY CLARKE."

The Following Pictures Will be Screened:—

OLD MAMMY'S SECRET CODE Drama

in 3 parts.

THE WEDDING DRESS Drama

in 3 parts,—etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen\$35.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

LOYALTY OF INDIA TO BRITAIN IN THE CRISIS.

Viceroy Hardinge in his opening address before the Viceroy's Council of India declares that India has sent 200,000 men to the reinforcement of England in the war, in France, Egypt, East Africa and upon the Persian Gulf.

That is the stirring and effective answer to those who had been led by covert mutterings and overt actions of sedition to fear a recurrence of the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny in India.

Baron Hardinge himself was the victim of a murderous assault, as he was to his triumphant entrance with the Viceroy into Delhi in December, 1912; and the attack was made the occasion for extraordinary professions of regret and prompt repudiation of the outrage on the part of native rulers. Lord Minto had been similarly attacked

in November, 1909; Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was killed by a fanatic in London only a few weeks before. In 1911 the "Bengal conspiracy" case involved 42 persons, of whom 18 were convicted and punished. In the same year a British political agent at Kolhapur was attacked and a collector in Madras was killed. These incidents and the frank counsels of anarchy published from time to time in *The Indian Sociologist* in London had given great uneasiness to the supporters of British rule in India.

Therefore the enthusiastic rallying to the British colours on the part of native potentates in the peninsular empire has proved an inspiring re-assurance. The example of the Nizam of Hyderabad in pledging the loyalty of his State with its population of 11,000,000 was but one of many proofs of the fact that Great Britain, despite episodic tactlessness and unwisdom on the part of those administering in her great name, has governed India wisely and well, not for her own gain, but for the good of her imperial dependency. In this, her crucial hour of need, the bread of her forbearance and patience returns to her upon the waters, in the magnificent responsive loyalty of thousands of fighting men as brave and as stoical to endure as any upon earth.

Splendid Air Scouting.
The British successes at Neuve Chapelle and Epinette were largely due to the wonderful work of the Allied aeroplanes. Not a German gun was laid, not a body of troops moved without being detected by the eyes of the British Army.

German officers in Bruges admit that their air service is hopelessly outclassed in numbers, daring, and intelligence by the Allies.

From the sea to Ypres the sky is swept by aeroplanes practically every day.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Brazil Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb	18
Prime Cut—		21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk		19
Roast—Shiu		19
Breast—Ngau Lam		17
Soup—Tong Yuk		15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa		20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan		30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung		24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
Head—Ngau Tau		100
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin		20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu		11
Tail—Ngau Mei		18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To		6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwat	lb	25
Leg—Yeung Fai		25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau		24
Saddle—		27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong		27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb	13
Fry—Chu Ohap		15
Head—Chu Tau		16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu		18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat		24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk		—
Leg—Chu Pak		28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau		20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu		12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai		22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau		20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau		26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk		19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung		20
Lard—Chu Yau		20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai		34
Ducks—Ap		32
Doves—Pan Kau		18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—		36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai		30
Geese—Ngo		24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap		25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb	60
Ben—Na		45
Pheasant—Shan Kai		75
Quail—Om Chon		25
Partridges—Che Ku		65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb	16
Bream—Pin Yu		18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu		15
Carp—Li Yu		20
Catfish—Chik Yu		12
Codfish—Man Yu		14
Crabs—Hai		26
Outfish—Muk Yu		16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu		12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap		13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha		10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man		13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu		18
Kels, Yellow—Wong Sin		32
Koi—Tin Kai		33
Groupers—Chek Pan		40
Gudgeons—Fak Kap Yu		16
Herrings—Tso Pak		20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap		20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu		18
Loach—Wu Yu		28
Lobsters—Lung Ha		28
Mackerel—Chi Yu		20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu		32
Mullet—Chai Yu		16
Oysters—Shang Ho		22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu		12
Perch—Tau Lo		18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong		16
Plaice—Pan Yu		15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong		28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong		28
Prawns—Ming Ha		38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha		10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung		15
Roach—Chun Yu		12
Salmon—Ma Yu		30
Shark—Sha Yu		7
Skate—Po Yu		8
Shrimps—Ha		25
Snapper—Lap Yu		28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu		26
Tench—Wan Yu		18
Turbot—Cho How Yu		18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu		60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe		18
(Chico)—Tin Chun Ping Khe		18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.		3
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu		3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat		—
Carambola—Yeung To		—
Coconuts—Ye, Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung		8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung		10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	28
Fresh—		—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing		5
Sweet—		8
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoot Lay		—
(Canton), Cookin—Sha Li		10
Peanuts—Fa Shang		10
Plantain—Tai Chia		—
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai		—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat		—
Walnuts—Hop To	lb	15
Green—Sang Hop Tso		—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	8
Chen		—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mooi Pin Tau		8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin		—
Sprout—Ah Choi		10
Long—Tau Kok		10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		8
Brijals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa		8
Red—Hang Ke		8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsoi	lb	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi		14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun		8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi		8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu		26
Red—Hung Fa Chiu		10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu		8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu		10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung		6
old—Lo Keung		9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan		12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	—
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi		1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai		8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko		35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	—
Okroos—	lb	—
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau		8
Green—Shang Chong		6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau		7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb	8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu		3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse		—
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tse		3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse		8
Poochow—Fook-chow Shu Tse		—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse		5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong		—
Sage—Tse So		—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau		8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi		5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke		6
Taro—Wu Tau		4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak		—
English—Yeung Lo Pak		—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		4
(American)—Kam-san Chiu		—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi		12
Lily root—Lin Ngau		6
Yams—Ta Shu		6
English—Yeung Kan Choi		—

生口

Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau		8
Green—Shang Chong		6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau		7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb	8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu		3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse		—
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tse		3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse		8
Poochow—Fook-chow Shu Tse		—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse		5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong		—
Sage—Tse So		—
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau		8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi		5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke		6
Taro—Wu Tau		4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak		—
English—Yeung Lo Pak		—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		4
(American)—Kam-san Chiu		—
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi		12
Lily root—Lin Ngau		6
Yams—Ta Shu		6
English—Yeung Kan Choi		—

海鮮

Flour—		—
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.		\$4.50
per lb.		10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.		4.00
per lb.		.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.		3.50
per lb.		.0
Tinned Milk—		—
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin		.35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin		.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)		.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin		.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin		.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin		.20
Sugar—		—
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin		1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.		.14
Granulated, per lb.		.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.		.13
No. 2		.12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.		—

